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Cash Receipts from Farm Marketings Ry Commodity Tennessee 1999 - 2000 1

FARM FACTS

By Commod	aity, Tennes	ssee, 1999	-2000	
Commodity	1999	2000	% of Total	% of 1999
Commodity	1,000 Dolla		Total	1)))
G	<i>'</i>		51.0	100
Crops	956,463	1,029,880	51.0	108
Tobacco	217,560	199,993	9.9	92
Cotton, Lint	125,581	168,152	8.3	134
Cottonseed	17,428	28,339	1.4	163
Nursery	137,500	140,300	6.9	102
Soybeans	116,016	125,950	6.2	109
Corn	96,101	101,954	5.1	106
Floriculture	58,562	67,142	3.3	115
Wheat	43,608	49,659	2.5	114
Tomatoes	24,012	35,061	1.7	146
Hay	20,406	22,928	1.1	112
Snap Beans	8,929	8,806	0.4	99
Squash	2	3,033	0.2	
Grain Sorghum	1,738	2,497	0.1	144
Peaches	1,410	1,254	0.1	89
Apples	1,680	1,160	0.1	69
Other Fruits & Vegetables	52,551	45,919	2.3	87
All Other Crops	33,381	27,733	1.4	83
Livestock & Products	1,001,825	989,799	49.0	99
Cattle & Calves	383,101	416,110	20.6	109
Broilers	267,806	229,680	11.4	86
Dairy Products	222,780	193,200	9.6	87
Hogs	39,987	61,255	3.0	153
Eggs	26,715	28,727	1.4	108
Honey	530	785	3	148
Trout	418	522	3	125
Wool	28	23	3	82
All Other Livestock 4	60,460	59,497	3.0	98
All Commodities	1,958,288	2,019,679	100.0	103

¹ All data are subject to revision in the following year. ² Included in other Fruits and Vegetables. ³ Less than 0.1 percent. ⁴ Includes equine.

Source: Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, July 2001.

Farm Cash Receipts Up 3 Percent

Tennessee cash receipts from farm marketings in 2000 totaled \$2.02 billion, 3 percent above 1999. Cattle and calves continued to rank as the number one industry in the State, contributing to 21 percent of the total cash receipts for the year. Although the number of cattle and calves sold was down from 1999, higher prices helped push cash receipts 9 percent over the year earlier. Broilers were ranked second in the State, followed by nursery (including floriculture), tobacco, and cotton. Broiler cash receipts, at \$230 million, fell 14 percent from 1999 and were at their lowest level since 1995. Cash receipts from crop marketings, at \$1.03 billion, were up 8 percent from the previous year, while livestock cash receipts were down slightly at \$990 million.

U.S. Farm Production Expenditures

U.S. farm production expenditures totaled \$188.5 billion in 2000, up 2.4 percent from the revised 1999 total of \$184.1 billion. The largest contributors to the increase were fuels, up 32.0 percent; farm improvements and construction, up 18.0 percent; livestock and poultry purchases, up 7.1 percent; and other farm machinery up 2.9 percent. These increases were partially offset by decreases in farm supplies and repairs, down 1.6 percent; farm services, down 1.2 percent; and ag chemicals, down 1.2 percent. The largest two expenditure categories were farm services, which accounted for 13.5 percent of the U.S. total production expenses, and feed, which accounted for 13.0 percent of the U.S. total production expenses. The farm services category includes expense items such as custom work, utilities, marketing charges, veterinary services, transportation costs, and miscellaneous business expenses.

The average expenditures per U.S. farm in 2000 were \$87,035 compared to \$84,195 as revised for 1999. On average, U.S. farm operations in 2000 spent \$11,728 on farm services; \$11,312 on feed; \$9,142 on labor; \$8,311 on livestock and poultry purchases; and \$7,434 on rent. Revised estimates for 1999 indicated that U.S. farms spent an average of \$11,757 on farm services; \$11,208 on feed; \$9,012 on labor; \$7,685 on livestock and poultry purchases; and \$7,274 on rent.

The Farm Production Region contributing most to the total 2000 U.S. farm production expenditures was the Corn Belt with expenses of \$35.3 billion, 18.7 percent of the U.S. total. Expenditures in the Corn Belt were up 3.0 percent from the 1999 level of \$34.3 billion. In total expenditures, the Corn Belt was followed by the Pacific Region at \$31.2 billion; Northern Plains, \$24.2 billion: Lake States, \$19.4 billion; and the Southern Plains at \$16.0 billion.

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Farm Production Expenditures: Major Input Items, Farms Reporting, Average Per Farm And Total, Appalachian Region¹, 1999 - 2000

	Farms Reporting 11		Average Per Farm ¹²		Total Expenditures	
Expenditure - Farm Share	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000
	Percent		Dollars		Million Dollars	
Total Farm Production Expenditures ^{2 3}	100.0	100.0	45,784	45,351	14,170	13,900
Livestock, Poultry & Related Expenses ⁴	26.5	31.1	5,008	5,155	1,550	1,580
Feed	69.8	67.7	9,790	9,625	3,030	2,950
Farm Services ⁵	98.0	95.8	5,557	5,318	1,720	1,630
Rent ⁶	26.2	24.1	2,585	2,382	800	730
Agricultural Chemicals ⁷	56.5	54.3	1,648	1,501	510	460
Fertilizer, Lime, Soil Conditioners ⁷	72.8	75.4	2,520	2,431	780	745
Interest	31.7	35.7	2,084	1,990	645	610
Taxes (Real Estate & Property)	97.8	100.0	1,147	1,207	355	370
Labor	39.5	44.2	3,942	3,785	1,220	1,160
Fuels	90.4	90.7	1,389	1,762	430	540
Farm Supplies & Repairs 8	90.6	89.9	2,746	2,708	850	830
Farm Improvements & Construction ⁹	46.8	50.5	1,809	1,892	560	580
Tractors and Self- Propelled Farm Machinery	9.7	12.9	1,729	1,811	535	555
Other Farm Machinery	18.1	22.3	1,066	1,044	330	320
Seed & Plants ¹⁰	53.0	55.5	1,292	1,240	400	380
Trucks and Autos	13.7	17.0	1,357	1,436	420	440

¹ Appalachian Regions consists of KY, NC, TN, VA, WV. ² Total includes production costs not allocated to any of the 16 expense categories published. ³ Includes landlord and contractor share of farm production expenses. ⁴ Includes purchases and leasing of livestock and poultry. ⁵ Includes all crop custom work, veterinary services, custom feeding, transportation costs, marketing charges, insurance, leasing of machinery and equipment, miscellaneous business expenses, and utilities. ⁶ Includes public and private grazing fees. ⁷ Includes material and application costs. ⁸ Includes bedding and litter, marketing containers, power farm shop equipment, miscellaneous non-capital equipment and supplies, repairs and maintenance of livestock and poultry equipment and capital equipment for livestock and poultry. ⁹ Includes all expenditures related to new construction or repairs of buildings and fences and any improvements to physical structures of land. ¹⁰ Excludes bedding plants, nursery stock, and seed purchased for resale. Includes seed treatment. ¹¹ Number of farms reporting item divided by total number of farms. ¹² Total expenditures divided by total number of farms.

U.S. Slaughter: Commercial red meat production for the United States totaled 3.76 billion pounds in June, down 5 percent from the 3.94 billion pounds produced in June 2000. Cattle slaughter totaled 3.12 million head, down 4 percent from June 2000. The average live weight was down 7 pounds from the previous year to 1,198 pounds. Calf slaughter totaled 77,000 head, down 19 percent from June 2000. The average live weight was 332 pounds, up 10 from last year. Hog kill totaled 7.48 million head, 6 percent below June 2000. The average live weight was 1 pound above the previous year, at 263 pounds. Sheep slaughter totaled 233,000 head, 11 percent below last year. The average live weight was 141 pounds, up 8 pounds from June a year ago.

Livestock Slaughter¹: United States, June 2000 and 2001

	Zivebtoen bi	augneer reme	a states, same	2000 and 2001	1	
Species	Number Slaughtered		Total Live Weight		Average Live Weight	
	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001
	1,000 Head		1,000 Pounds		Pounds	
Cattle	3,237	3,120	3,901,709	3,738,094	1,205	1,198
Calves	95	77	30,683	25,712	322	332
Hogs	7,952	7,483	2,083,982	1,968,813	262	263
Sheep & lambs	260	233	34,622	32,738	133	141

¹ Includes slaughter under Federal inspection and other commercial slaughter (excludes farm slaughter).

Tennessee Farm Real Estate Values Rise

Tennessee farm real estate values, including all land and buildings, averaged \$2,240 per acre on January 1, 2001, up 4.2 percent from January 1, 2000. This is the 17th consecutive year that values have increased and have more than doubled since 1987. The overall increase was driven by cropland and pasture which both rose 3.6 percent to \$2,320 per acre.

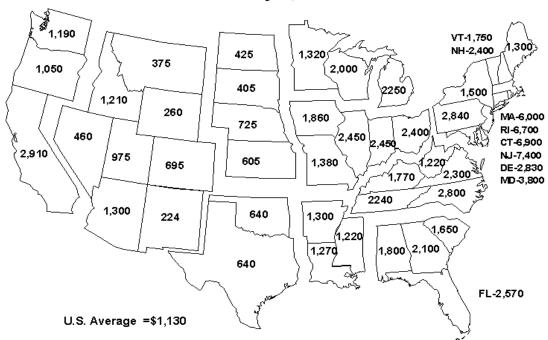
Average U.S. Farm Real Estate Values Continue Upward

The U.S. farm real estate value, including all land and buildings, averaged \$1,130 per acre on January 1, 2001, up 4.6 percent from January 1, 2000. The \$50 per acre increase in farm real estate value during 2000 continued the climb that began in 1987. The overall increase was driven by cropland and pasture which rose 3.4 and 4.4 percent, respectively.

Regional increases in values of farm real estate during 2000 ranged from 1.4 to 8.2 percent. The Southeast and Appalachian regions, at \$2,100 and \$2,150 per acre, showed the largest percentage gains at 8.2 and 8.0 percent, respectively. All regions continued to post record highs with the exceptions of the Southern and Northern Plains. The Northeast Region with its urban influences had the highest average value of farm real estate at \$2,640 per acre while the Mountain region, with its extensive pasture and rangeland, had the lowest value at \$486 per acre. During the 1990's the U.S. average farm real estate value increased 65 percent for an average of 6.5 percent a year. The Southeast produced the largest gain at 8.2 percent from \$1,940 to \$2,100. The Southern Plains had the smallest gain for 2001 of 1.4 percent increasing from \$631 to \$640 per acre.

The average value of cropland in the U.S. rose 3.4 percent to a value of \$1,540 per acre. The largest percent increases, at 9.5 and 7.3 percent, were in the Appalachian and Lake Regions, respectively. Cropland values were highest in the Pacific region at \$3,420 per acre and lowest in the Northern Plains at \$688 per acre. Cropland values varied widely across States as each State confronts different circumstances. The impact of urban influences in States such as Wisconsin, Kentucky, and North Carolina resulted in continued above average gains in cropland values. California, Texas, and Washington had a slight decrease in cropland value. Pasture average value per acre for the U.S. increased 4.4 percent with most States going up. The Mountain and Southern Plains, accounting for half of the pastureland in the U.S., both showed increases in 2001. Pasture values were highest in the Northeast, at \$2,160 per acre, and lowest in the Northern Plains at \$244 per acre.

Farm Real Estate Average Value per Acre, January 1, 2001



Farm Real Estate: Average Value per Acre, Appalachian Region, by State, January 1, 1997-2001 $^{\rm 1}$

Region/State	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Change 2000-2001
			Dollars			Percent
Appalachian	1,630	1,720	1,840	1,990	2,150	8.0
Kentucky	1,350	1,450	1,530	1,600	1,770	10.6
North Carolina	2,000	2,080	2,250	2,500	2,800	12.0
Tennessee	1,650	1,810	1,950	2,150	2,240	4.2
Virginia	1,880	1,920	2,040	2,200	2,300	4.5
West Virginia	1,050	1,090	1,070	1,150	1,220	6.1
48 States	926	974	1,020	1,080	1,130	4.6

¹ Value of farmland and buildings.

Cropland: Average Value per Acre, Appalachian Region, by State, January 1, 1999-2001

Region/State	1999	2000	2001	Change 2000-2001
		Dollars		Percent
Appalachian	1,930	2,100	2,300	9.5
Kentucky	1,630	1,750	2,000	14.3
North Carolina	2,130	2,400	2,700	12.5
Tennessee	2,100	2,240	2,320	3.6
Virginia	1,980	2,150	2,300	7.0
West Virginia	1,570	1,600	1,700	6.3
48 States	1,410	1,490	1,540	3.4

Pasture: Average Value per Acre, Appalachian Region, by State, January 1, 1999-2001

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Region/State	1999	2000	2001	Change 2000-2001
		Dollars		Percent
Appalachian	1,700	1,810	1,890	4.4
Kentucky	1,400	1,400	1,450	3.6
North Carolina	2,270	2,400	2,600	8.3
Tennessee	2,000	2,240	2,320	3.6
Virginia	1,900	2,050	2,100	2.4
West Virginia	825	900	950	5.6
48 States	503	524	547	44